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THE FEAR OF CHOLERA.

A PANIC IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

RESISTANCE TO PHYSICIANS—DEATHS AT MARSEILLES, ARLES AND TULON.

PARIS, July 31.—There were 24 deaths from cholera at Marseilles and eight at Arles during the 24 hours ending at 9 p. m. to-day.

The record of the cholera cases in the hospitals of Fouen for to-day is as follows: Admissions, 7; discharged, 11; deaths, 4; under treatment, 137. The visit of the deputation of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies excited a languid interest at Toulon. Two fatal cases of cholera in the Department of Tar have been reported.

MARSEILLES, July 31.—The lower classes dislike and oppose the physicians because they have gotten the notion that the physicians have been instructed to help the cholera along in order to get rid of the surplus population. A paper read by a medical man in Berlin, landing the cholera as sweeping off beings unfit for the struggle of existence, has been widely reproduced in France, and has helped to prejudice the people against the doctors and to confirm them in their belief that the Government has adopted views similar to those of the Berlin essayist.

An instance of the popular hostility toward the physicians occurred in this city yesterday. A doctor was going into the slums to attend a patient, when he was confronted by a party of the sick man's neighbors, armed with knives, who chased him away, and prevented his ministering to the sufferer.

ARLES, July 31.—A sad incident of the cholera panic happened recently near this city. A lad at work on a farm was taken ill with cholera. The farmer refused to allow him to enter the house, and the poor fellow died in the field without care and alone. When the father of the lad arrived he was not permitted to place his son's body in the stable, but was forced to leave it in the open air while he went to town to procure a coffin. He then conveyed the body on a wheelbarrow to the burial authorities, who refused to give him assistance, and the father was finally compelled to bury the body in the cemetery alone.

ROME, July 31.—Six thousand persons are now detained in the various lazarettes on the frontier and along the coast.

LISBON, July 31.—The port of Buñuelo, in Spain, has been declared to be infected with cholera. The parts between Cádiz and Algeciras both inclusive, and Majorca, July 31.—A vessel's quarantine will be imposed against vessels arriving at Spanish ports from Newfoundland in consequence of the large trade carried on between that country and France.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

CONSUL'S REPORT ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DISEASE IN SOUTHERN FRANCE—FILTHY CONDITION OF TULON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Frelinghuysen has received a report of much interest from Consul Mason, at Marseilles, on the character of the cholera epidemic in Southern France. Consul Mason says: The first case appeared at Toulon on June 22. The Mayor of Toulon has insisted from the first that the disease was contagious Asiatic cholera, imported by a supplemental Government transport, which has been employed in the expedition to Tonkin and having had cholera on board at Saigon, returned to Toulon. On the other hand, the chief medical officer of the French Government pronounced the disease merely sporadic cholera, due to the filthy condition of Toulon. This opinion was sustained generally during the first week of the epidemic. But on July 23 a young officer of marines, returning to Toulon after leave of absence, was attacked within a day of his resumption of duty, and died after a few hours of terrible agony, his case presenting all the marked and awful features of true Asiatic cholera. On the same day, a student from the Lycee of Toulon, who had recuperated several days before his home in Marseilles, was seized with Asiatic cholera at the latter city, and died after an illness of eight hours, which died all remedies. On the day following (24th) a Custom House official, employed at the Quai du Commerce in Marseilles, was brought home at 6 o'clock the same evening, a clear and unmistakable case of Asiatic cholera. Meanwhile there were under treatment at Toulon about eighty cases of cholera, of which all but six or eight were pronounced mild, and the deaths from choleraic causes had at no time since the first outbreak exceeded nine per day.

THE AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON—NEWS FROM DONGOLA AND ABARIA.

London, July 31.—The Egyptian Conference met at the Foreign office to-day. It is thought probable that an armistice will soon be agreed upon. The Conference adjourned to a reasonable Saturday.

In the House of Lords, Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, said with reference to the Conference, that the French Ambassador had not yet received instructions from his Government.

ASIANIC CHOLERA OF A MILITARY TYPE.

With these facts in view the Government physicians on the 30th of June presented their verdict, which probably stated accurately the then real truth viz: That the real contagious Asiatic malady existed at Toulon and Marseilles, and that a larger proportion of the cases were of a mild type and presented only the recognized features of sporadic cholera. The real danger was present. It had appeared in the first month of summer, six days later than the first outbreak of the terrible visitation of 1855, and it became a question how far vigorous sanitary measures could prevent against an epidemic which had become so thoroughly established. Both Marseilles and Toulon suffered terribly in the cholera epidemic of 1855. During the nineteen years which have passed since then, Marseilles has been, in several important respects, almost rebuilt. Her pavements, her sewerage system, her water supply and method of cleaning streets, removed every soil, inspecting and regulating the markets of food, her quarantine regulations and hospital facilities are all probably unsurpassed in excellence by those of any European or American city. The old quarters of the city, the ancient Marseilles, which was scourged by the plague in former centuries, has been swept away, and the new and comfortable case of Asiatic cholera. Meanwhile there were under treatment at Toulon about eighty cases of cholera, of which all but six or eight were pronounced mild, and the deaths from choleraic causes had at no time since the first outbreak exceeded nine per day.

YEMEN. July 31.—A serious uprising is reported at Yemen. The insurgents have declared for the Mahdi and have captured several villages, including Sanaa. Ten thousand troops have been ordered from Jordan to suppress the revolt.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the revision of the construction bill, as passed by the Senate, by a vote of 294 to 191.

It is understood that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, has urged Prince Modeste Ferry to withdraw the bill relating to the transportation of condemned criminals to penal colonies. This action was based on the determined hostility of Austria, which decidedly opposed to being the continued resort of escaped French convicts.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 31.—The Conservative Union—The National Conservative Union—led by Hon. Sir Michael Heathcote, Vice-Lord Randolph Churchill, re-signed to-day. The Conservative alliance is steadily narrowing and is likely to end in a coalition of all the Conservative parties.

THE CONGO RIVER.—In the House of Commons Lord Edward Bulwer, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that France had obtained from the International African Association an agreement of pre-emption on the Congo which had not been ratified by the League.

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AN ENCOURAGING OIL REPORT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—The oil report, to be given to-day on oil trade tomorrow, is of unusual interest. It shows a remarkable falling off in operations, though production has been maintained throughout the opening of great wells in Westport. During the month 156 wells were completed with a production of 2,119 barrels. Forty-four new rigs are being put into the ground, and some distance beneath the surface the oil is found to be more abundant than ever, and its test indicated that the price would be \$100 a barrel.

THE DYNAMITE TRIAL.—The trial of the suspected dynamiters, John Daly and James Egan, was concluded yesterday. The defense called Dr. John C. H. Wright to guard the court as yesterday, Colonel McAdams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, testified that Daly had in his possession when arrested six boxes of sulphuric acid and four dynamite sticks, and that he had been in touch with the Democratic platform. They hope to prevent a坐tard Hurd decision of the Congressional Convention by sending a contending delegation from Louisiana who are arrived with a letter for the trial court and is awaiting a reply.

THE SUICIDE OF A STEAMER.—The British steamer Gililand, Captain Mitchell, struck on the rocks near Peterhead, Scotland, yesterday, and proceeded to the port of Arbroath, where she was hoisted in her hold. The Gililand was at Sanders July 31, from Havre.

MRS. STANLEY'S MOVEMENTS.—Henry M. Stanley has gone to Ostend to meet King Leopold of Belgium and the Directors of the African International Association. Mr. Stanley, who has been in close touch with him and the Directors, who say he is to be associated at Ostend specially to record his name as a warm welcome.

MADISON'S PLANS.—Mr. Madison is negotiating for a lease of Her Majesty's Theatre, and has under consideration the engagement of both Patti and Nilsson.

DAYS OF GREAT HEAT.

A BRITISH BANK SEIZED.—A dispute from Mozambique state that the British bank Sarah Hobart, Captain Crocker, has been detained there and is restricted on a par with that she has visited the country. The people are outraged at the arbitrary proceedings.

PRINCE GORDON.—The British man-of-war Gordon, which has come from the coast of Wales on board, has arrived at the British Islands.

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

NEW YORK, July 31.—*The Daily News* says: "We understand that Mr. Gye has definitely declined to assume the direction of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, for the coming season."

No definite information could be procured last night in reference to the statement of *The Daily News*.

Mr. Stanton, the secretary of the company, was seen by a *TRADE* reporter and said he had not seen this dispute. I regret extremely to note, to say that the company has been in a state of prostration for two days, the last whose statistics are included in this report, were thirteen and sixteen respectively at Boston, and eleven and fifteen at Marseilles. Several of the latter occurred in the cleanest and handsomest portions of Marseilles—so that the fact is only too apparent

that the Asiatic cholera, brought hither from Tonkin, has been distributed, and taken out throughout this city.

The cholera epidemic of 1855 began on the 16th of June, and for six weeks underwent a period of incubation, the death rate previous to that date being 100. On the 21st of June they had risen to nearly per day, and on the 16th of September the death rate approached its maximum, sixty-three. From that time it gradually declined, until on the 1st of December it was at its lowest point. In this year far more vigorous and fatal than it was in the great epidemic of nineteen years ago, and it presented many new features. From the summer of 1855 to the present time, the death rate has been declining, and the number of cases has been decreasing, and the mortality has been reduced to less than half of what it was in 1855. The season's comings and goings of Marseilles are for the time almost entirely suspended. Italy, Spain, Tunis, and Algiers impose quarantines from seven to fifteen days, and the same is done by the United States. 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